CLAIMS

1. A composition for delivery of bupropion consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of bupropion on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of bupropion and condensing the heated vapor of bupropion to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% bupropion degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

2. The composition according to Claim 1, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

3. The composition according to Claim 2, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

4. A composition for delivery of nefazodone consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of nefazodone on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of nefazodone and condensing the heated vapor of nefazodone to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% nefazodone degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

5. The composition according to Claim 4, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

6. The composition according to Claim 5, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

7. A composition for delivery of perphenazine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of perphenazine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of perphenazine and condensing the heated vapor of perphenazine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% perphenazine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

8. The composition according to Claim 7, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

9. The composition according to Claim 8, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

10. A composition for delivery of trazodone consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of trazodone on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of trazodone and condensing the heated vapor of trazodone to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% trazodone degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

11. The composition according to Claim 10, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

12. The composition according to Claim 11, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

13. A composition for delivery of naratriptan consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of trimipramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of trimipramine and condensing the heated vapor of trimipramine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% trimipramine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

14. The composition according to Claim 13, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

15. The composition according to Claim 14, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

16. A composition for delivery of venlafaxine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of venlafaxine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of venlafaxine and condensing the heated vapor of venlafaxine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% venlafaxine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

17. The composition according to Claim 16, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

18. The composition according to Claim 17, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

19. A composition for delivery of tranylcypromine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of tranylcypromine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of tranylcypromine and condensing the heated vapor of tranylcypromine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% tranylcypromine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

20. The composition according to Claim 19, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

21. The composition according to Claim 20, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

22. A composition for delivery of citalopram consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of citalopram on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of citalopram and condensing the heated vapor of citalopram to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% citalopram degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

23. The composition according to Claim 22, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

24. The composition according to Claim 23, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

25. A composition for delivery of fluoxetine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of fluoxetine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of fluoxetine and condensing the heated vapor of fluoxetine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% fluoxetine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

26. The composition according to Claim 25, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

27. The composition according to Claim 26, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

28. A composition for delivery of fluvoxamine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of fluvoxamine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of fluvoxamine and condensing the heated vapor of fluvoxamine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% fluvoxamine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

29. The composition according to Claim 28, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

30. The composition according to Claim 29, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

31. A composition for delivery of mirtazepine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of mirtazepine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of mirtazepine and condensing the heated vapor of mirtazepine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% mirtazepine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

32. The composition according to Claim 31, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

33. The composition according to Claim 32 wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

34. A composition for delivery of paroxetine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of paroxetine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of paroxetine and condensing the heated vapor of paroxetine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% paroxetine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

35. The composition according to Claim 34, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

36. The composition according to Claim 35, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

37. A composition for delivery of sertraline consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of sertraline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of sertraline and condensing the heated vapor of sertraline to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% sertraline degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

38. The composition according to Claim 37, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

39. The composition according to Claim 38, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

40. A composition for delivery of amoxipine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of amoxipine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of amoxipine and condensing the heated vapor of amoxipine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% amoxipine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

41. The composition according to Claim 40, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

42. The composition according to Claim 41, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

43. A composition for delivery of clomipramine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of clomipramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of clomipramine and condensing the heated vapor of clomipramine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% clomipramine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

44. The composition according to Claim 43, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

45. The composition according to Claim 44, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

46. A composition for delivery of doxepin consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of doxepin on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of doxepin and condensing the heated vapor of doxepin to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% doxepin degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

47. The composition according to Claim 46, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

48. The composition according to Claim 47, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

49. A composition for delivery of imipramine consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of imipramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of imipramine and condensing the heated vapor of imipramine to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% imipramine degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

50. The composition according to Claim 49, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

51. The composition according to Claim 50, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

52. A composition for delivery of maprotiline consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of maprotiline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of maprotiline and condensing the heated vapor of maprotiline to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% maprotiline degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

53. The composition according to Claim 52, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

54. The composition according to Claim 53, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

55. A composition for delivery of nortryptiline consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of nortryptiline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of nortryptiline and condensing the heated vapor of nortryptiline to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% nortryptiline degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

56. The composition according to Claim 55, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

57. The composition according to Claim 56, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

58. A composition for delivery of valproic acid consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of valproic acid on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of valproic acid and condensing the heated vapor of valproic acid to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% valproic acid degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

59. The composition according to Claim 58, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^9 particles per second.

60. The composition according to Claim 59, wherein the aerosol particles are

formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

61. A composition for delivery of protryptyline consisting of a condensation aerosol

a. formed by volatilizing a thin layer of protryptyline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of protryptyline and condensing the heated vapor of protryptyline to form condensation aerosol particles,

b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% protryptyline degradation products, and

c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

62. The composition according to Claim 61, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{9} particles per second.

63. The composition according to Claim 62, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of at least 10^{10} particles per second.

64. A method of producing bupropion in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of bupropion on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the bupropion to form a heated vapor of the bupropion, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the bupropion comprising less than 5% bupropion degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

65. The method according to Claim 64, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

66. The method according to Claim 65, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

67. A method of producing nefazodone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of nefazodone on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the nefazodone to form a heated vapor of the nefazodone, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the nefazodone comprising less than 5% nefazodone degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

68. The method according to Claim 67, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

69. The method according to Claim 68, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

70. A method of producing perphenazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of perphenazine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the perphenazine to form a heated vapor of the perphenazine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the perphenazine comprising less than 5% perphenazine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

71. The method according to Claim 70, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

72. The method according to Claim 71, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

73. A method of producing trazodone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of trazodone on a solid support, having the surface texture

of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the trazodone to form a heated vapor of the trazodone, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the trazodone comprising less than 5% trazodone degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

74. The method according to Claim 73, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

75. The method according to Claim 74, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

76. A method of producing trimipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of trimipramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the trimipramine to form a heated vapor of the trimipramine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the trimipramine comprising less than 5% trimipramine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

77. The method according to Claim 76, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

78. The method according to Claim 77, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

79. A method of producing venlafaxine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of venlafaxine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the venlafaxine to form a heated vapor of the venlafaxine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol

particles of the venlafaxine comprising less than 5% venlafaxine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

80. The method according to Claim 79, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

81. The method according to Claim 80, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

82. A method of producing tranylcypromine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of tranylcypromine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the tranylcypromine to form a heated vapor of the tranylcypromine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the tranylcypromine comprising less than 5% tranylcypromine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

83. The method according to Claim 82, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

84. The method according to Claim 83, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

85. A method of producing citalopram in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of citalopram on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the citalopram to form a heated vapor of the citalopram, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the citalopram comprising less than 5% citalopram degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

86. The method according to Claim 85, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

87. The method according to Claim 86, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

88. A method of producing fluoxetine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of fluoxetine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the fluoxetine to form a heated vapor of the fluoxetine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the fluoxetine comprising less than 5% fluoxetine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

89. The method according to Claim 88, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

90. The method according to Claim 89, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

91. A method of producing fluvoxamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of fluvoxamine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the fluvoxamine to form a heated vapor of the fluvoxamine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the fluvoxamine comprising less than 5% fluvoxamine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

92. The method according to Claim 91, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

93. The method according to Claim 92, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

94. A method of producing mirtazepine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of mirtazepine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the mirtazepine to form a heated vapor of the mirtazepine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the mirtazepine comprising less than 5% mirtazepine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

95. The method according to Claim 94, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

96. The method according to Claim 95, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

97. A method of producing paroxetine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of paroxetine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the paroxetine to form a heated vapor of the paroxetine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the paroxetine comprising less than 5% paroxetine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

98. The method according to Claim 97, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{9} particles per second.

99. The method according to Claim 98, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

100. A method of producing sertraline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of sertraline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the sertraline to form a heated vapor of the sertraline, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the sertraline comprising less than 5% sertraline degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

101. The method according to Claim 100, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

102. The method according to Claim 101, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

103. A method of producing amoxapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of amoxapine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the amoxapine to form a heated vapor of the amoxapine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the amoxapine comprising less than 5% amoxapine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

104. The method according to Claim 103, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

105. The method according to Claim 104, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

106. A method of producing clomipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of clomipramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the clomipramine to form a

heated vapor of the clomipramine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the clomipramine comprising less than 5% clomipramine degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

107. The method according to Claim 106, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

108. The method according to Claim 107, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

109. A method of producing doxepin in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of doxepin on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the doxepin to form a heated vapor of the doxepin, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the doxepin comprising less than 5% doxepin degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

110. The method according to Claim 109, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

111. The method according to Claim 110, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

112. A method of producing imipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of imipramine on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the imipramine to form a heated vapor of the imipramine, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the imipramine comprising less than 5% imipramine degradation products, and

an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

113. The method according to Claim 112, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

114. The method according to Claim 113, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

115. A method of producing maprotiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of maprotiline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the maprotiline to form a heated vapor of the maprotiline, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the maprotiline comprising less than 5% maprotiline degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

116. The method according to Claim 115, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

117. The method according to Claim 116, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

118. A method of producing nortryptiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of nortryptiline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the nortryptiline to form a heated vapor of the nortryptiline, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the nortryptiline comprising less than 5% nortryptiline degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

119. The method according to Claim 118, wherein the aerosol particles are formed

at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

120. The method according to Claim 119, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

121. A method of producing valproic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of valproic acid on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the valproic acid to form a heated vapor of the valproic acid, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the valproic acid comprising less than 5% valproic acid degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

122. The method according to Claim 121, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

123. The method according to Claim 122, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

124. A method of producing protryptyline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of protryptyline on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the protryptyline to form a heated vapor of the protryptyline, and

b. during said heating, passing air through the heated vapor to produce aerosol particles of the protryptyline comprising less than 5% protryptyline degradation products, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

125. The method according to Claim 124, wherein the aerosol particles are formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

126. The method according to Claim 125, wherein the aerosol particles are formed

at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.